1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	26.80	18.46	17.84	15.00	20.50	17.92
Haryana	5.00	12.02	10.56	5.00	10.86	6.31
Punjab	20.00	19.70	15.97	5.00	15.10	7.98
Uttar Pradesh	125.00	157.06	136.19	125.00	173.87	127.42
Uttarakhand	7.50	6.65	6.38	5.00	5.55	5.35
Bihar	45.00	35.15	32.24	60.00	36.78	13.12
Jharkhand	6.80	12.21	12.21	9.20	10.22	5.09
Orissa	9.70	18.01	5.63	9.40	17.55	4.54
West Bengal	96.50	104.90	101.78	118.30	98.60	48.06
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	945.30	1044.22	870.45	927.28	1003.27	528.15

#Availability and Sale figures are tentative and will be finalised by 5.12.09.

Aid for Bhopal gas tragedy

†1709. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of contribution of Central and State Government in the aid given for various schemes for health and resettlement of victims of Bhopal gas tragedy;

(b) the contribution of Centre in the last five years; and

(c) the details of funds provided to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India had sanctioned Rs.102.00 crores for immediate relief and rehabilitation and financial assistance to the victims of Gas Tragedy from 1985 to 1989. In 1990, Government of India approved a 5 Year Action Plan of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh with a total outlay of Rs.258.00 crores for Medical, Economic, Social and Environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims. It was decided that the expenditure on 5 Year Action Plan to be implemented by State Government of Madhya Pradesh would be shared by the Government of India and State Government of Madhya Pradesh in ratio of 75:25. This Action Plan was extended up to July, 1999. The Central Government has already released its entire share of Rs.193.50 crore and the Action Plan has been completed in the year 1999-2000. This financial assistance has been fully utilized in various relief and rehabilitation programmes of the Gas Victims.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In April, 2006, the Government of India sanctioned funds to the Government of madhya Pradesh for a project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing safe drinking water through pipelines from the Kolar Reservoir to 14 localities around the UCIL plant site. The Government of India sanctioned funds to the Government of Madhya Pradesh who sanctioned Rs.14.18 crore to Bhopal Municipal Corporation (BMC) for a project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing safe drinking water through pipe lines from the Kolar Reservoir to 14 localities around the UCIL plant site. The work under this project is nearing completion.

Common code of ethics for pharmaceutical industry

1710. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representation from Small and Medium Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in the country to speed up exploration of the option of a common code of ethics for the pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is a fact that under the pressure of multinational drug companies, Government is not showing any interest to opt for a common code of ethics; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps Government proposes to adopt common code of ethics for the pharmaceutical industry to bring down the prices of medicines at a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) There were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggest that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/Industry, this Department has been able to persuade most of the associations to have code of ethics. Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) and Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association have informed that they alongwith Confederation of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry (CIPI), Federation Pharmaceutical Entrepreneurs (FOPE), Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance (IPA) and SME Pharma Industries Confederation (SPIC) have worked out the 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCMP).